

THE BULL TERRIER



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TORONTO

THE BULL TERRIER

BY

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Author of "The Airedale," "Scottish and Irish
Terriers," etc.

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THE "WHITE 'UN"

THE BULL TERRIER

CHAPTER I

THE "WHITE 'UN"

IT is bitterly true that you might just as well go off to some secluded spot and ignominiously hang a dog, as to give him a bad name. The bull terrier has had a bad name, and the mere detail that he does not deserve it at all makes not the least difference in the world.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, the "white 'un"—as he was called in comparison with his rival, the "black 'un," or the black and tan Manchester terrier—was in a very fair way of making a great name for himself. He had sterling inherent qualities. Dame Fashion smiled on him. The future of the breed seemed assured. But a "bad name" dangled behind him, like a can tied by some bad boys on a cur's tail. Just as an onlooker sees the tin can before he does the tormented pup, so the bull terrier's undeserved bad name eclipsed the breed's good qualities.

The world in general, and nice old ladies in

particular (not that I am prejudiced against nice old ladies, for I know several who are very nice indeed) have some weird ideas about dogs. One of their pet theories is that any dog who has "bull" in his name is a savage, ugly, faithless brute fit only to associate with stable boys, corner loafers, prize fighters, and downright thugs.

THE "SPORT" OF BULL BAITING

This is undoubtedly a memory of the days of bull baiting, that very barbarous sport once upon a time relished by our English forefathers. It is quite true, and it can be proved, that in the veins of the English bulldog and the English bull terrier flows the blood of dogs who, three centuries ago, did bait bulls. It is equally true, and some go to considerable pains to prove it, that many of us are descendants of the gentlemen who enjoyed watching bull baiting. That is, of course, very shocking, but we console ourselves by thinking of the wonderful improvement made by the human race since those dark days. Why do we give the dogs no credit for improvement?

The sporting instincts of our English forefathers were not in themselves bad. They admired strength and skill; they loved the chance

of battle; they glorified determination and courage. These are all prime requisites in the good sportsman of nineteen hundred and now, as they were in fifteen or sixteen hundred and then. The great difference is that we no longer sic a plucky little dog at a big, strong, enraged bull in order to see these admirable traits in action. Our sportsmanship has grown and developed. It is better in act and higher in ideal.

So it is with the dogs. They are still strong and game; but, if I may use the expression, their ideals are higher. They are no more like their bull-baiting, badger-drawing, rat-killing-against-time ancestors than we are the same sort of men as the hard-drinking, heavy-betting, swaggering sparks of the Restoration.

A good big share of the blame for the bad connotation of the word "bull," when linked to a breed of dogs, must rest upon the shoulders of the gentlemen of the press. Have you ever noticed that it is always a bulldog or a bull terrier, or a "brindle bull," or a "Boston bull" who gets his name in the papers? They are the only breeds recognized by the reporters, and two of them are not recognized by the Stud Book. The last two, "brindle bull" and "Boston bull," are misnomers. If, however, a dog goes mad and bites half the community,

it is sure to be some kind of a bull." If a dog turns traitor and attacks his master's wife, it is always a "bull" of some variety. As the bad dogs, like bad men and women, get into print more often than the good ones, the popular opinion of "bull" dogs is pretty low.

THE PIT DOGS

There is, moreover, still a third reason for the bull terrier's bad name. This is the pit dog. The so-called sport of dog fighting is an ancient relic of sporting barbarism that has persisted. It flourishes nocturnally in the cellars of low dives and in out-of-way, deserted barns in some parts of this country and Canada. It is not, Heaven be thanked, a very popular pastime, nor are its devotees men we should care to call representative members of the community. It does, however, actually exist.

The dogs that fight in the pit are a thick-set, square-headed, brindle-marked, cross-bred edition of the English bull terrier. About seventy per cent of their blood is bull terrier, but they have been crossed with bulldog and various fighting terriers of more than doubtful pedigrees. Time and again the supporters of these nondescripts have tried to have them admitted into the American Kennel Club Stud Book.

The A. K. C. has always closed the registration records to them, and very rightly, for on the usually accepted definition of a breed, they could not be recognized. The type is not established, and they do not breed true.

These pit dogs, or American bull terriers, or brindle bull terriers, or whatever name you choose, are miles away from the pure bred English bull terrier in both looks and disposition. Their heads are square and blocky; their make-up is cloddy; their shoulders are heavy, and their front legs apt to be slightly bowed. They are always more or less heavily marked with brindle, smut, or even tan or black. In disposition, they are a sort of canine Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. To people they are kindly, affectionate, faithful; to dogs, they are a curse and a terror. They make perfect pals, but they are inborn scrappers. How this pitdog could ever become confused with the real bull terrier is a strange mystery, but with most Americans the two are jumbled up into one, and the bull terrier's bad name has been tied to him the more securely.

THE BULL TERRIER'S LOOKS

We seem to have approached the bull terrier crab-fashion, telling what he is not and

how he does not look and behave before describing himself. I am sure this is best, for so many, many people think only of him as he is not, that this point ought to be very carefully set right. But now for him as he is:

The bull terrier is really a dog of marked individuality in appearance. He is quite different from all terriers, and it is indeed hard to see how anyone could ever confuse him with other varieties.

In the first place, his nickname, as is usually the case, fits him like a glove. He is really the "white 'un," for his color is pure white, snow white and without markings. True, a dog of very exceptional physical excellencies may sometimes win prizes in spite of a small ring about an eye or a tiny round spot or two, but these are not considered beauty spots, and any color save light lemon will, with the best judges, put its bearer completely out of the running. It was not always so, for the immaculate white jacket is an acquired beauty, which the breed owes to years of careful breeding. Originally, there were plenty of brindles, but the colored coats were discarded long since for the snowy one that is now a hall-mark of the thoroughbred. The only other white terrier is the game, little, wire-coated West High-
er, who looks about as much like a bull

terrier as a submarine does like a aeroplane.

Another distinctive feature of the bull terrier is his weight. This may vary considerably; in fact the leeway of from twenty to fifty-five pounds is more than is allowed to any other terrier breed. Some giants will be as big as a pointer, and at the other extreme will be seen small ones not bigger than an Irish terrier. An average is struck, however, and bull terrier size is, as a rule, somewhat bigger than half way between an Airedale and a fox terrier.

A DISTINCTIVE TAIL

His tail is still another point in which our dog differs from the other terriers. He has what is known in fanciers' phraseology as a "sting tail," so called because it is straight, smooth, and tapers to a point, suggestive of a wasp's sting. This tail is carried not gaily erect, but straight out behind, on a line not higher than his back. A tail that curves up ever so slightly is a bad fault, while one that sickles over the back, beagle fashion, is a horror to any judge. The tail is uncut, but Art is sometimes called upon to assist Nature by means of sandpaper, used to shorten the hair and produce that evenly tapering, sting effect. The "sting tail" is carried by but one other

terrier, the black and tan Manchester, who, by the way, is most like the "white 'un"—sort of a dark-colored, smaller brother he is.

Just as we recognize persons by their faces, so we are accustomed to distinguish a dog's breed by his head, and among the terriers none has a head more individual in outline, detail, and expression than the bull terrier. Fox, Airedale, Irish, and Welsh terriers all have heads so nearly alike that those elusive details that make up what we call the "type" of each breed cause trouble even to those who know and love these varieties well. This fact was amusingly proved once by a photographer connected with one of the sporting magazines. He cut the bodies off some terrier photographs and had the time of his life laughing at the mistakes his doggy friends made in guessing the breed of the head. He caught all sorts of fanciers, from grey headed veterans to young novices and had no end of sport out of our discomfiture.

But the bull terrier is different, and once you know him you would never, even in a photograph, mistake his head. It is a wedge-shaped head, flat and tapering evenly on all sides to the nose. The skull is level, broad at top, and quite without "stop," as the indentation between the eyes is called. This, supported un-

derneath by the strong lower jaw, gives the wedge look in profile, while the well filled-up fore face and the invisible cheek bones produce the same effect, when he is viewed from the front. This wedge look is carried right out to the big black nose, and any snippiness in muzzle is a fault.

The head, which should impress you strongly with its strength and length of jaw, is topped off with cropped ears. A neatly cut, perfectly erect ear adds a great deal to the appearance of the dog, and there is no doubt that the anti-cropping law in effect in England has seriously affected the popularity of the breed over there. The lips ought to be thin and tight, just sufficient to cover the big, white, even teeth.

HIS ALMOND EYES

The eyes of the thoroughbred bull terrier are also unique. They are small, black, set close together, and oblique. His bead-like Chinese eyes give him a peculiarly attractive expression, a somewhat incongruous mixture of wisdom and wickedness.

The bull terrier has a deep, broad chest, which makes his "front" wider than in other terriers. His shoulders, however, should not be loose, for while wide in front, he stands on

his forelegs, not, like the bulldog, between them. His front legs should be straight and strong. His shoulders must be muscular without being "loaded" and should be sloping. His hindquarters are well developed muscularly, long, and with straight, low-set hocks. He must stand firmly on sound, well-knuckled feet. His back ought to be short, and his brisket deep and well ribbed up. A long, sway-back or one that inclines to roach is a sign of weakness, as is a flat sided body. His color, as we have seen, is pure white, and his coat is short, smooth, harsh to the touch, and with a peculiar glossy luster.

To sum up, a bull terrier is a solidly built, but symmetrical and active dog. He is lively in disposition and quick in his movements. He is always alert, and you feel quite sure that nothing from a stray cat to a motor truck misses his attention. He is very far from the typical bull terrier of picture and story, who is usually supposed to be everlastingly tugging at the end of a heavy chain, or slinking along at the heels of a master only one degree a worse blackguard than the dog himself.

HIS GOOD DISPOSITION

The true disposition of the real English bull

terrier is as little understood as his looks. He is a real terrier, quick, lively, affectionate, faithful to any end. He does not spend his time looking for dogs to fight—in fact, he is a much more peaceable canine citizen than some of his relatives in the terrier family. He is a splendid pal for man or boy, and he makes an excellent dog to have in a household with young children, for he is not snappish and his temper is long-suffering.

As a guard he is seldom equaled, for he has brains enough to recognize friend from foe, size enough to be formidable, and pluck to spare. In fact, his courage is almost a proverb, and it is the one popular superstition about him that is absolutely true.

Good to look upon, possessed of companionable qualities, intelligent, and dead game, it is a wonder to his friends that the bull terrier is not the most popular dog in all the Stud Book. He is hardly that, but as he has the happy knack of holding fast to his friends, the number of his devotees constantly increases, and to-day there are more good bull terriers and more staunch bull terrier fanciers on this side of the Atlantic than in all the rest of the world.

If one wants a dead game and devoted four-footed friend, let him get a thoroughbred

"white 'un." If he is buying a puppy, let him pick out a husky youngster with a flat skull, correct eyes, short, low set tail, and plenty of bone. Buying a pup is more or less like fishing a package out of a grab-bag, but these four are salient points, which will be possessed by all bull terrier babies who, from an external, physical point of view, will be worth their milk and dog biscuits.

BEST TO BUY A PUPPY

It is usually best, if one is looking for a house dog, to buy a puppy, and this is particularly true in bull terriers. Those who hold the popular opinion of this dog's disposition may feel inclined to sniff when they read that a bull terrier is a sensitive dog, but those who know the breed will know that this is true. Therefore, a great deal depends upon their upbringing.

A bull terrier pup is a bright, rather homely, but remarkably winning little customer. He will get into all sorts of trouble and mischief—just like any other healthy youngster. When he is six months old, he begins to sit up and take notice, and his training should seriously start. If he transgresses any of the dog's code of ethics, correct him and see that he sins no

more. He must be house-broken and taught to stick "to heel" on the streets. If he chases Miss Tabby—as he most surely will—restrain his ardor gently, but firmly; and let him understand that he must live at peace with all neighbors human, canine, and feline. Properly trained, and he is so clever that this is an easy task, he makes a most desirable pal, but his training should be done during his young days.

One ambitious to own a strong kennel of "white 'uns" cannot do better than to buy a couple of good, sound, young bitches and make haste slowly, by breeding his own stock. Select bitches about three years old, proven mothers, bred from the best stock, and if financially possible, individuals good enough to have won at the shows. Mate them to the proper sires—well bred winners—and one has made the soundest possible start along the way toward a winning, profitable kennel. Of course, it is easy to buy a string of winners, but anyone with money can do that, while only a wise and patient fancier can breed them. But breeding your winners is an hundredfold more satisfying and many times as much fun.

THE BULL TERRIER'S HISTORY

CHAPTER II

THE BULL TERRIER'S HISTORY

THE bull terrier is one of the older of our terrier breeds quite, the oldest of any of the "manufactured" varieties of whose origin we have nothing more definite than a suspicion supported by guesses. By this I do not mean that he chased cats down the back alleys of Babylon or Thebes, or even hunted rats in the sewers of Rome; but, as terriers go, he has an ancient, authentic history.

Just when the first crosses between the bulldog and various terriers were made we cannot say, but it was probably somewhere around 1800. One would be indeed bold if he should dare say that no such breeding experiments were made in the eighteenth century, but it is reasonably certain that if any such cross matings were done, they had no lasting effect. The crossbred bull terrier dog first began to attract attention about 1810, and we know that he was not long making friends. Even dating his beginning at 1810, he is three times as old as our popular American product, the Boston terrier, and twice as old as Yorkshire's now famous Airedale.

THE ORIGINAL CROSS

The earliest crosses were made, we are informed, between the bulldog and the black and tan Manchester terrier. This is apt to be misleading to twentieth century fanciers who forget that the representatives of these breeds used in those breeding operations were vastly different dogs from the ones we know to-day. The bulldog of then, if judged by the standard of now, would be considered a pretty poor beast. He was, compared with his modern brother, long and lank and leggy. He was light in bone and long in back, and while his shoulders were loose, still he had nothing like the spread in front we see now. His skull was square, and he was undershot; but his head was very much more like that of a big, bad mouthed Boston than the bulldog of to-day. In the matter of ears they also differed, being often "button" (like a fox or Irish terrier) instead of "rose" (the correct bulldog ear, folding over and out so as to show the inside). The black and tan terrier, too, has changed in the last hundred years. His front is now straighter, his shoulders more sloping, his head longer, his eyes smaller and darker, and his distinctive coloring more pronounced. It is

important to remember these things, if we are to form a good mental picture of the dog produced by this cross-breeding.

The dog so produced fairly leaped into popularity with certain classes. He was "the gamest thing on four legs" and proved to be without a rival in fighting and similar sports. What his pet qualifications were and how he was regarded has been very graphically set forth by Pierce Egan, a sporting authority of those days, who wrote an article on terriers for the "*Annals of Sporting*" (1822) in the following remarkable language:

"We are not aware of any new dub for the half-bred bulldog, our present theme, or any substitute as yet for the term bull terrier. This new breed is, beyond question, admirably well suited for the purpose of companion and follower to the Swell of either description, whether the mounted jockey or one walking. To return to elenchi, or rather, the bull terrier, he is a more sprightly and showy animal than either of the individuals from which he was bred, and equally apt for, and much more active in any kind of mischief, as has been well expressed. The true bulldog is but a dull companion and the terrier does not flash much size, nor is sufficiently smart and cocking. The modern mixed dog includes all these qualities

and is of a pleasant, airy temper, without losing any of the fierceness, when needed, of his ancestors. His colors, too, are gay and sightly. We have been, however, performing a work of supererrogation, not at all necessary to our sporting salvation or flash repute, in varnishing this new dog, which has become so truly the go, that no rum Kiddy or man of cash, from Tothill Street in the West to Northeastern Holloway, far less any swell rising sixteen, with black, purple, or green Indiaman round his squeeze, the corner of his variegated dab hanging from his pocket, and his pantaloons well creased and puckered, but must have a tike of the new cut at the heels of himself or prad."

Mr. Egan's "flash repute," I might add, was considerable, and he certainly wielded a facile pen, but he was an authority on things sporting, and he probably knew what he was writing about.

THE BULL AND TERRIER DOG

Five years after this was printed, there appeared another description which, if less picturesque, is more informative and enables us to have a fairly definite idea of the looks of the early bull terriers. In his "Anecdotes of Dogs" (1829), Captain Brown devotes a

whole chapter to the breed. After telling of the crossing of bull and terrier blood and relating some stories illustrating the new dog's gameness and intelligence, he describes him: "He has a rather large, square head, short neck, deep chest, and very strong legs. He possesses great strength of jaw and draws a badger with much ease. He is of all colors, most often white with large brown or black patches on parts of his body. His hair is short and stiff."

This bull and terrier dog made quite a stir. He had all those advantages of size, good looks, lively disposition, and utter gameness, which Egan so vividly set forth. They were universally used in the then popular sports of bull-baiting, badger-drawing, killing rats against time, and fighting for cash prizes. Professional sports all owned bull terriers, young bloods considered it the very correct thing to do so, and any sportingly inclined undergraduate at the universities would sooner "flunk finals" than be without one. It is the memory of these days that has clung to the dog and is responsible for his bad name.

There was, however, another and a more direct result of this popularity. It led to a series of breeding experiments with the avowed object of making improvements in the dog.

Possibly, as Mr. Robert de Fonblanque has suggested, the early breeders wanted more size, or possibly they were after more weight in the same size. At any rate, we have records—some authentic, others mere hear-say—of various crosses.

LATER CROSSES

To the original dog, as described by Captain Brown, were added at different times and by different men, mastiff, various terriers, whippet, and greyhound. The pointer was also probably used, else how can we account for the straight tail and somewhat remarkable pointing habit that crops out every now and then?

As one can guess, without taxing the imagination heavily, the bull terriers of these days were not very staple articles. They were all sizes, all shapes, all colors. About 1860, however, they began gradually to settle down and to assume a set and definite type. Birmingham, and especially the Hinks kennels in that city, became the fountainhead of the breed, and there the clean-cut, wedge-skulled, white coated show dog was perfected.

There are other breeds of dogs that owe much to one man, but there is none who has such a debt as the bull terrier owes to James

Hinks. Several men have written their names indelibly in the annals of their favorite breeds—as H. J. Ludlow in Scottish terriers and “Billy” Graham in Irish terriers, to take familiar examples from kindred varieties—but no one ever made such a marked and lasting impression as did James Hinks in bull terriers. He found them square headed, heavy in shoulder, cloddy in outline, with any old kind of a tail and marked with splashes of all sizes and colors. He made them the dogs we know: clean limbed, lithe, with a distinctive wedge-shaped head, almond eyes, and spotless, white coat.

Just how this great transformation was accomplished we do not positively know. Hinks' kennels were the home of numerous white English terriers—a white coated dog similar to the Manchester terrier, now practically extinct—and it is the very natural supposition that they were employed in the breeding. Whippets and greyhounds are generally supposed to have had something to do with changing the thick-set, cloddy dog into an active, graceful one. Whatever materials were at his command, Hinks could never have done what we know he accomplished had he not been a genius at dog breeding and his ideals and selection must have been the factors of prime importance.

THE FIRST SHOWS

The Leeds Dog Show (1861) was the first exhibition to recognize the bull terriers to the extent of giving them a class all to themselves. Two entries were made, Violet I and Jess, both the property of a Mr. T. Hastkick. Manchester, the same year, followed this example, but strange as it seems to us, the catalogue does not record the names of the dogs. The awards were made to Mr. F. Howard, first; Mr. S. Gregson, second; Mr. P. Punister, third, and Mr. Shepherd, fourth.

Two years later, in 1863, a show was held in Asburton Hall, Cremorne, that marks an important stage in the chronicle of the bull terrier. Not only was this the first London show to recognize the breed by giving it a separate classification, but it was also the first show at which the Hinks family appear as exhibitors. The prizes were won by Puss, owned by Mr. Hinks, Mr. W. West's Nell, Mr. R. Robert's Nell, and Mr. E. Jackson's Grip—placed in the order named.

This first London show is a mile-stone on the road of bull terrier progress, but next year the breed erected a regular monument, for in 1864 the great Madman, bred and shown by

Hinks, made his début. He was the first great show dog of the breed, and he proved to be as great, if not greater, as a sire. Madman is even now a name to conjure with in bull terrier circles—and in the sixties it was truly juggled with, for scores of dogs were called Madman in imitation of the Hinks original. Stud records and pedigrees were not held so sacred by those early fanciers, and they made matters worse by their lack of imagination in finding original names for their dogs. Early show reports and pedigrees are full of Madmans, Grips, Dicks, Pusses, Nells, and Roses—half a dozen names that did duty for most of the dogs and bitches of this time. This scarcity of names makes pedigree tracing very uncertain, and a doubtful pedigree is of very much less use than one that is left frankly blank.

HEY-DAYS AND THEN DARK DAYS

From 1875 to 1895 were glorious times for bull terriers, in England. They gradually overcame their unsavory reputation and they boasted friends by the score. Then along came the law which in England forbids the cropping of any dog's ears. This changed everything. Neither the fanciers nor the public have taken to the uncropped dog. The

clever varminty look depends largely upon a well cut ear, and no one has become reconciled to the changed expression.

Slowly but surely the bull terrier is losing ground in Britain, and it seems to be only a question of time when they will gradually sink into complete oblivion. Many of his old friends have stuck to him splendidly. They have courageously fought the losing fight, but there are pitifully few recruits to fill the thinning ranks.

It was indeed fortunate for the "white 'un" that he had made so many good friends in the United States and Canada before the anti-cropping edict went into effect in his native land. Had he not obtained a firm foothold on this side of the Atlantic, his ultimate fate might have been that of the historic dog. As it is now, he has merely been transplanted.

When the cropping law sounded the breed's death knell in Great Britain, we had enough American bull terrier fanciers with enough good breeding stock in their possession to keep the breed going. This breeding stock was, of course, originally English, but there has been but a trifling number of importations in the past decade, and our present-day bull terriers are American bred even to the third and fourth generation. Their back blood, however, is Eng-

lish, and James Hinks, the father, and Fred Hinks, the son, made Birmingham the center of the breed. Other famous English fanciers who have bred, shown, and exported to this country include the late Vero Shaw, author of "The Book of the Dog," the late S. E. Shirley, Mr. Harding Cox, Mr. E. W. Jacquet, Secretary of the Kennel Club, Mr. A. A. Jeans, Mr. O. D. Lucke, Mr. Rawdon B. Lee, author of "British Dogs," Mr. A. George, and Mr. Chris. Houlker, known to us Americans as an all-round terrier man. Mr. H. E. Monk's Bloomsbury Stain, and more recently Mr. T. Gannaway's Victor Wilds have both supplied our importers with winners and breeding stock.

THE EARLY AMERICAN DOGS

To turn now to the bull terrier on this side of the Atlantic—the first of the breed entered at one of our shows (there were beyond doubt unshown dogs in private families at the time) were Ch. Tarquin and his son Superbus, sent to the New York Show of 1880 by Sir. William Verner. Among our early American fanciers were Mr. James Mortimer, now our most popular and best known all-round judge, and Mr. Frank F. Dole of New Haven, Conn., whose Edgewood Kennels have been a sort of

American replica of the famous Hinks establishment in England. The very first well known dog owned by Mr. Dole was Count, whom he imported in 1886. Some of this fancier's other early winners were White Violet and Maggie May, followed by Starlight, a classic show bitch and grand dam of the first American bred flyer, Young Marquis.

About 1890 the breed began to take on in real seriousness and a boom followed the importation of Grand Duke by the Messrs. Livingston of New York City. This dog was a son of Hinks' great stud dog Old Dutch, a solidly built terrier who, though he was never shown because of a faulty front, still was blessed with a marvelous head and became a real "Pillar of the Stud Book." Mr. W. F. Hobbie used to account for his share of blue ribbons with his Spotless Prince and Enterprise. Out in Pittsburgh, Mr. John Moorehead owned Sheatham Monarch, whom he bought from Mr. Harding Cox, and the Retnor Kennels showed Diamond King, the first famous son of that famous sire, Gully the Great, to be imported.

Gully the Great himself came to America in 1893. Mr. Dole brought him over and beat his own importation with a homebred youngster, Young Marquis, mentioned above. The

interest in the breed continued to increase and the breeders and exhibitors were joined by such good fanciers as Mr. F. H. Church with Little Flyer; Mr. James Conway, who showed Modesty, Southbow Lady, and Dick Burge; the late Frank Croker, who had two good ones in Fire Chief and Yorkville Belle, and Dr. Rush Huidekoper, owner of that sterling son of Gully's, Cardona. Woodcote Wonder, imported by Dole, was an important factor in these days. He went way out to California, but eventually came east again into the possession of the Bonneybred Kennels of Brooklyn. Out in the Middle West, Bobby Buster, owned by Mr. Dwight Godard, of Aurora, Illinois, did wonders for the breed. This good fancier also owned the lovely bitch Lady Fleetwood and made a great name for himself for the good dogs bred in his kennels. Princeton Monarch, the prized property of Messrs. W. and L. Gartner, was another hero whose illustrious name should be recorded.

LATER FANCIERS AND THEIR DOGS

Of late years we have not heard so much of the bull terrier. He seemed to be somewhat eclipsed by newer breeds, and some squabbles among his friends kept them from doing by the

"white 'un" as he so well deserved to be done by. In spite of this—many new and good fanciers were recruited—the brothers Northridge in Brooklyn with their Noross Kennels, home of the present favorite, Patrician; Mr. Clair Foster, who had Faultless and Ajax of the Point, but who has not been so active recently; Mr. Isaac H. Clothier and Mr. W. Freeland Kendrick down in Philadelphia, Mr. J. W. Britton, 2nd; Mr. James Parker, the Glenmore Kennels, and Mr. Mark O'Rourke, are all twentieth century fanciers. Richard Harding Davis, the author, and William Faversham, the actor, were formerly bull terrier exhibitors. The former owned Edgewood Cold Steel, the dog who though his pedigree was as spotless as his jacket, nevertheless furnished the working model for his owner's capital dog story, "The Bar Sinister." From way out on the Coast came a native product, Edgecote Peer, who not only came East and downed the cracks, but who has a number of sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters who have raised the standard of the far Western bull terriers very materially. Canada—especially in Ontario and Ottawa—has always had its full quota of good dogs and true fanciers—Mr. Walters being most notable as a breeder.

While the bull terrier has never been one of our booming popular breeds, he has plugged steadily along in a way that insures success in the long run. That success seems to be due to arrive shortly, for there are many signs of an increased interest in the breed. All the way from Seattle to Bangor there are new bull terrier kennels being started, and because the breed's growth has been gradual, it will be lasting. Hundreds of smaller fanciers all over the land are breeding good bull terriers. Sales are always easily made. The entries at the shows continue to increase numerically each season.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE BULLDOG

In fact, the bull terrier is a much more popular dog than he usually gets credit for being. He is a dog of many mental and physical attractions. His disposition, despite popular belief to the contrary, is good. His looks are distinctive, without being freakish; and his short coat is an asset, for Americans do not take kindly to a wire dog. The dog has a bright future, and if only some of his supporters will put their shoulders to the wheel and push, they will accomplish much.

We have an abundance of good blooded

stock from which to breed and our entries, on the whole, are as much higher in quality as they are greater in numbers than on the other side. No visitor to the English shows and kennels can fail to mark this, but they must also, else they are most unobservant, see that we are developing a different type. Our bull terriers are longer in head, cleaner skulled, and with more sloping shoulders. The English dogs are more cobby, lower on the leg and closer coupled. Moreover, their tails are better than ours.

It is a question of fancy, but one cannot but hope that we shall return to the older style of a chunky dog—not a heavy clout of a dog, but a solidly put together terrier. The bull terrier is, or should be, excepting the Scottie, the most solid of terriers. I like the long, clean head, but not enough to see it on a stilty, long-bodied dog. There is not much to criticize in the eyes and expression of our modern dogs—save in some cases the eye is too light. Feet and legs are also good, but sometimes one wishes a judge would dock more severely for colored markings and bad tails. On the whole, though, our American bred bull terriers are something for any of us to take pride in. They are remarkably even in type and high in average quality.

The future rests in the hollow of our hands, for the breed is way down in England and will probably never come up again. The good, old "white 'un" is worthy of a high place in Dogdom, both because of his ancient and honorable family and for his own sake. Let us hope that his sponsors will make good every opportunity to further introduce him in the best society that his circle of friends may ever widen.

TRAINING THE BULL TERRIER

CHAPTER III

TRAINING THE BULL TERRIER

FOR over a hundred years the bull terrier has been a more or less popular breed. He has had his ups and his downs. There was a time when he was *THE* dog, a favorite of fickle Mistress Fashion, and there have been lean years, when he sank into comparative obscurity.

Other breeds have had similar experiences, but very often they have lacked the inherent qualities that enable them to "come back" once they have fallen out of general popularity. The pug and the black and tan Manchester terrier were rivals of the bull terrier in his downs. There was a time when he was *the* heyday of popularity. To-day the former is dying out and only the most strenuous efforts are resuscitating the "black 'un." Not so the "white 'un." In spite of the handicap of a bad name that clings to him as tenaciously as he himself hangs onto his true friends and in the face of widely advertised and attractive

rivals, the bull terrier rides triumphantly over all waves of popularity.

The reason for this lies in the dog himself. He is possessed of characteristics that endear him to his owners. He is game, he is kind, he is clever, he is faithful. Over and above his disposition, he is distinctive and attractive in his looks. His head and his expression are unusual and his snowy coat is unique. Even strangers notice him, and his appearance is decidedly in his favor. But there are other dogs who are good pals and good to look at, and while the bull terrier's character and physical attractions have undoubtedly been valuable assets, still his persistent popularity rests primarily on his being a useful dog.

Training, education, and specialization are all familiar terms these days. It is acknowledged that the skilled dwarf is more powerful than the ignorant giant; that the efficiency of the genius is increased many times by proper schooling. So it is with dogs. By nature and by the art of breeding these terriers have been endowed with gifts fitting them to do whatever a good dog may be called upon to do, but proper training will enable them to do it more easily and better.

With a dog of so many talents it is somewhat difficult to decide just the best way in which to

take up the different branches of his education, but let us divide the training upon the basis of a terrier in town and in the country.

Dogs will always be kept in the cities as companions, and I suppose that it is useless to say that a Harlem flat is just about the worst place in the world for a dog. Any terrier just cries for room. He is lively as a cricket and as full of spirits as a nut is of kernel—both excellent qualities in any dog outside a flat. The city at best is no place for any dog; no place for terriers of all dogs. Yet hundreds of dogs live in town and they serve their purpose. Also, they have a great deal to learn.

HOUSE-BREAKING

House-breaking is the first lesson that has to be taught the city dog. Usually it saves time and money to see that the dog you buy is already so trained, but this cannot always be done. It is a risky business to guarantee a dog house-broken, and too much faith must not be placed in any such promises. It often happens that, while a dog will always behave perfectly in one house, he may have to be trained all over again when introduced into another. This is mainly true of puppies, so you need

not consider yourself basely deceived if, in this particular, a youngster does not live strictly up to the recommendations of his seller.

If your dog arrives in a crate, he should, the very first thing after unpacking, be given a run. The safest way is to bring him into the house on a lead and to keep him tied up short in some convenient place for a couple of days, taking him out regularly at fixed hours. He will soon get into these habits. Should he offend, he ought to be punished at the scene of his crime, taking care that he is aware of his offense, and tied up again. A very few days of this treatment will house-break any dog who is old enough to understand what you are driving at. Trying to house-break a very young puppy is cruelty pure and simple.

PUNISHING A DOG

In punishing a dog, do not beat him about the ears and never use either a fine whip, or a stick. It has happened twice in my knowledge that a dog has had his hearing seriously damaged by a rupturing of the ear drums caused by blows on the head. A whip will cut the skin of a dog and a stick may break a bone. A smart slap under the jaw, accompanied by a word-scolding in a severe tone and

uncompromising manner, is a thousand times better. In extreme cases, a strap may be used, but always remember that the object is not to flog the dog into cowardly and broken submission, but merely to impress upon him that he is not doing as you wish.

In all cases, it is best to punish a dog "red handed," but in no case should you punish him "red headed." Unless the dog knows for what he is being punished, you are like Xerxes whipping the Hellespont for wrecking his ships, except that a dog has more feelings than the sea. The best way to be sure that the dog knows is to catch him in the very act. This has the disadvantage, however, of making it likely that you will be in a temper.

No dog should ever be punished when you have not perfect control over yourself. The patience of Job was never tried by a healthy terrier puppy, or it might have reached its limit. A spoiled rug, the flower-beds wrecked, a new hat chewed up, slippers and rubbers all over the house, religious disobedience, all these things do cultivate a temper, but temper and dog-training do not live together successfully.

In training a dog, be sure that he knows exactly what you want him to do, and then be sure that he always does it. Make obedience

a habit. In time, it will come as natural to him as breathing. When you say, "Come here," see that he comes, and let him understand that "Lie down" means just that and nothing more. It is very useful to have a dog that lives in the house "stay-put" when placed in a chair or a corner, and this should be part of his education. It is very bad dog-manners to jump on visitors. Even to those who love dogs it is often disagreeable.

Personally I am not in favor of teaching a dog tricks. A trick dog soon learns to "love the limelight," and will be continually begging to be allowed to show off. Besides, I have an inborn dislike to seeing a dog "doing stunts," and I know the feeling is shared by others who are fond of a good dog. It seems a silly thing to see a big, strong terrier begging, or walking on his hind legs. It may be very clever for poodles and pugs, but with a man's dog—and the terriers are all "man's dogs"—it always calls to my mind a painting in the Louvre in which Hercules is depicted sitting at the feet of Venus industriously winding up a ball of yarn. However, tastes differ, and these tricks are all easy to teach a bright pupil who has already learned the lesson of minding.

When the city dog goes out for a walk, his training gets its real test. What a lovely spec-

tacle it is to see a dog owner rushing and yelling after a dog who runs about, paying no more attention to his master than to the clouds overhead. It is a sight that has but one equal, that of a portly, pompous gentleman chasing his own hat.

Even if a dog is perfectly trained indoors, he may break loose when first taken out on the street. He can, however, easily be made to understand that master is to be boss on the street, as well as in the house. One of the best habits a city dog can have is that of keeping close to his owner's heels crossing streets. A dog is perfectly well able to cross a crowded street, but in busy thoroughfares a dog and his master are apt to get separated, and all may not be so fortunate as the Washington physician who had his champion Airedale returned with a note which read:

"Dear Doc—Here is your Yeller Dog. Will you Plese give me 15 cents i hate to ask so much but i had to fead him 2 days."

COUNTRY TRAINING

The terrier who lives in the country is more fortunate than his brother in town. His preliminary education is just the same, but he gets a college course in hunting, and maybe a little

post-graduate work in cattle driving. All that has been said about house-breaking and teaching to mind applies with equal force to the country dog. If there are not so many interested spectators to make it embarrassing, it is just as provoking to have a runaway dog in the meadows and pastures as in the streets and avenues. A single motor at sixty or seventy miles an hour on the turnpike is harder for a dog to dodge than the whole flood of traffic that streams up and down the city thoroughfares. So, city or country, teach your dog to mind.

Any terrier will take as naturally to rats, woodchucks, and such vermin as a lot of little yellow ducklings will to the mill pond. But to make assurance doubly sure, it is best to introduce him to mice, or small rats, when he is four or five months old. This is the way terriers are broken in England. It has been found that if a terrier is jumped bang at Mr. Woodchuck, for example, he may be spoiled by biting off the first time more than he can chew.

The gradual system of breaking applies to water. Practically all terriers will swim naturally without any training at all, but once in a while there comes along one who does not take to water. He should be coaxed in, not taken by the scruff of the neck and pitched

overboard. Methods like that, when dogs are concerned, are not generally successful.

In driving cattle and sheep the terrier is going into a new trade, as it were, and not one to which he was born. He proves his versatility by the quickness with which he can learn to be an excellent drover. The easiest way is to take him out with a dog experienced in this work. If this cannot be done, one will have to train him himself, and this is not so difficult as it sounds, but it is best to make sure that the dog has carefully learned that mind-trick above mentioned before undertaking this.

All dogs are naturally watch-dogs, but terriers, because of their size and intelligence, are particularly good ones. It is not the wisest policy to chain up a dog at night, for he will be much more apt to sound false alarms, and in any case of real need he is powerless to give active defense of himself or his friends. The watch-dog ought not to have his big, heavy meal at night, or he will go to sleep and snore peacefully till cock crow. If fed but lightly, he will rest in a series of cat naps,—if a dog can do that.

TERRIERS IN HEALTH

CHAPTER IV

TERRIERS IN HEALTH

ONE of the most noted veterinarians in New York once said to me that, if it were not for too much or too little attention, he doubted if he should ever be called upon to treat a dog. He explained his meaning by adding that the toy dogs are generally killed by kindness and most terriers die of neglect. If this is true, and this doctor has a canine practice that keeps him busy from morning till night, there must be something radically wrong with the care of most dogs.

The terriers—for the evils of a candy diet and a life spent on silken pillows do not need to be even mentioned here—the terriers can, it is perfectly true, get along with less attention than most breeds of dogs, for they all have wonderful constitutions. Does that, however, give the terrier owner a free right and license to neglect his dogs?

days when town residences were hollow stone piles lined with hides to keep the wind out, have always been a favorite *rendezvous* for Thomas Catt, Esq., and Mistress Tabby, meetings just as hard on the nerves of a self respecting terrier as they are on those of his sleepy master. The trouble is that, while master becomes a public benefactor by hurling his shaving mug out the window, the efforts of his dog to drive away the disturbers are regarded by the unsympathetic neighbors as quite as bad as the feline serenades and battle cries. No dog will bark at night if he is in a dark, quiet place, and the terrier in the backyard will sleep like a baby, providing he is shut up in a box covered with burlap or old sacking.

The ideal terrier kennel is an oil barrel. These cannot always be obtained, but any barrel or keg intended to hold liquids, and so made water tight, will answer. A hole, just large enough to let the dog in and out, should be cut in one end. Then the inside may be painted with kerosene and a lighted paper dropped in. This cleans the barrel and destroys any insects, and is an excellent thing to do every month or so.

The barrel ought to be painted inside and out, and to keep it from rotting on the bottom must be mounted on blocks so that it just clears

the ground. Rain can be kept out of the door either by tacking a curtain of sacking over it (a dog soon learns to go through this and it can be hung up in good weather) or by making a V-shaped roof of planking, which sets over the barrel, projecting in front like the eaves of a barn. Two small terriers can live easily in these keg-kennels in summer, with an extra dog added, for warmth's sake, in cold weather.

Another kennel which is fine for terriers is one I adapted from the suggestions of a chicken owner, who used a similar box as a coop for hens with young chicks. It is a box that can be taken all apart. The floor is a raised platform against which the sides fit closely, being fastened together with hooks. The roof slants backward and is held in place by thin strips that fit just inside the walls.

This is excellent for summer, but must be very carefully made to be tight enough for cold weather. Having a flat floor, it is admirable for a bitch with puppies and it has the additional advantage of enabling you to leave off one side in hot weather. Naturally, they are very easy to clean. Your carpenter can make them any size or shape you wish, costing from five dollars up.

For the man who is going into a large kennel, little can be said that will be broadly useful.

One wants to build a model kennel of hard wood and concrete, while the next has an old chicken house to adapt to doggy uses; naturally requirements and conditions are very different.

The first thing that any kennel builder wants is good natural drainage and runs that are on quickly drying ground, gravel rather than clay. Southern exposures are the favorites, and it is better to have two or three smaller buildings, rather than to house all the dogs in one. In this way there is opportunity to give each building a rest once in a while, and this should be done in the case of the individual runs and pens, if not for the whole building.

Good hard wood, varnished and kept clean, and well drained, is the most popular floor for kennels. Concrete is cold in winter, asphalt is far from desirable in summer, and both are hard on a dog's feet. Dirt, gravel, and ashes are very hard to clean. Cork is expensive and rots out with amazing speed.

The sleeping benches ought to be about two feet off the floor and so arranged that they can be taken down, cleaned, and set out in the sun to dry. Plenty of elbow grease, backed up with a good strong disinfectant and fresh air and sunlight: these are the secrets of a successful kennel. Cleanliness means that disease and parasites will be unknown.

Wheat or rye straw, or wood shavings make the best bedding. The straw costs more than hay, but it is ten times as cleanly, lasts twice as long, and is much better for a dog's skin. Very often shavings will be given away for the carting of them, and they make a fine summer bedding, though they are not very warm for winter. Shavings, especially pine shavings, make a poor home for fleas. Excelsior is not popular. It has a distressing habit of wadding up in hard bunches in corners, absorbs moisture, and does not dry out easily. Moss, sea weed, and such beddings are dirty and hard to handle.

FOOD

Food is an important item in the care of the dog. Table scraps make, in my opinion, the ideal food. In this the house pet has the advantage over his friend of the kennels, for he gets a wide variety of well cooked and nourishing food; and variety, cooking, and nourishment are the whole story of good feeding.

Dog biscuits, which are so cheap and easy to handle, are excellent in their way, but one should resist the temptation to feed them all the time. You would not like to live on beef-steak three times a day, week in and week out.

Dry bread can be bought by the barrel from most bakers and is at once inexpensive and nourishing. Shredded wheat scraps and broken crackers can also be purchased and are useful for a change. All of these should be fed soaked in some soup.

In the winter, I have found corn meal very acceptable, but the moment hot weather comes along its use should be discontinued, or skin troubles will surely result. It can either be made in a mush with milk or water, or baked into corn bread cakes.

I use a homemade dog biscuit from corn meal and meat made at home in the following way. The meat stock is boiled over night in a kettle and the unstrained soup is used with the meal in making dough. This is put in pans two or three inches deep and baked till hard all the way through in a slow oven. The baking will take a day. These cakes are rich and should not be fed too often, but they can be kept a month, and I never saw a terrier that did not relish them. In summer, fish boiled twenty-four hours, till the bones are all soft, makes a nice change from the meat soups of the winter.

There are many who might be called canine vegetarians, but experimenting has convinced me that meat is the best and most natural food for the dog. Sirloin does cost a lot of money

these days, but hearts, lungs, heads, odds and ends of ribs, and shank bones are not expensive, and you can always make arrangements with a butcher to save you these. Under no circumstances feed meat that is decayed. It does not have to be as fresh as you demand for your own table, if you take care to cook it thoroughly, but meat that is mouldy or rotting is poison, not food.

Most kennels feed twice a day,—a light lunch in the morning and the regular day's meal in the evening. The morning bite can be bread or biscuits with a little soup over them. The evening meal ought to be all that the dog will comfortably eat without stuffing. If any food is left in the dishes, it should be cleaned away before night; and the dog who is "off his feed" should have attention.

Dogs vary as much as people in the amount they will eat. One gobbler may be always thin, while a dainty eater may put on more flesh than necessary. It is the height of foolishness to pamper a dog's taste and make him an epicure, but neither is it wise to treat them all just alike.

EXERCISE

Exercise naturally follows feeding in our consideration of the health of the dog. Exer-

cise, and plenty of it, is the best tonic. It keeps the muscles hard and the stomach in shape; it prevents fatness, and is just play for a dog.

There is, however, exercise and exercise. To walk a dog along on a lead is exercise, but three minutes' free running is worth half an hour of "taking the dog out for a walk" after the manner of the young lady who lives in the city. Each kennel should have an exercising yard, a lot as big as possible, where the dogs can be turned out for a romp. One should be a little careful about leaving a lot of dogs turned out together, for their likes and dislikes are as strong as our own.

I remember with sorrow an experience of this kind. A recently purchased dog was added to a run full of home bred youngsters, and because he was older and bigger he played the bully till one bright morning three of his victims combined forces and gave him a lesson in manners. It was also a lesson for his owner. The dog's ear was so chewed that he was ruined for showing.

GROOMING

The last item in the care of the dog is grooming, but it is at least as important as any of

the others we have taken up. Most dogs are washed too often and not brushed often enough. Washing once in two weeks in summer and once a month in winter is all that is needed to keep a terrier clean, but he should be brushed daily.

In washing a dog, start at the head with a good disinfecting soap and work backwards and downwards, for fleas make for the head when threatened with drowning, and only in this way can these pests be gotten rid of. It is well to let the soap stay in the coat a few minutes, but it must be all washed out very carefully before drying the dog.

The daily grooming should consist first of a combing with a fairly fine comb, to clean out matted dirt and hair. This should be followed by a sharp brushing with what is called in the stable a dandy brush. The finishing touches must be a rub down with a hound glove, such as is sold in the kennel supply stores. This treatment will keep a terrier in almost perfect show form all the time, and the stimulation of the skin will be found to act as a regular tonic.

Housed in clean, draftless kennels; given good food with lots of exercise, and with some little attention bestowed on his toilet, a terrier is sure to be healthy and happy. Prevention is proverbially better than cure, and the little work of keeping a terrier well is nothing com-

pared to the care of a sick dog. Dogs do not make very pleasant patients, and there is the added difficulty in finding out just what really ails them, for even the most intelligent of our animals cannot tell us where his aches are and how a dose of certain medicine affects him.

TERRIERS WHEN SICK

CHAPTER V

TERRIERS WHEN SICK

THE terrier owner is a "lucky devil," for his dogs do not, as a rule, spend a great deal of time in the hospital. All members of the terrier family, from the giant of the race, the Airedale, way down to little Scottie, owe a big debt to Nature for having blessed them with remarkably robust constitutions. They do not catch cold from every draft. They throw off the various contagious diseases. Even when really sick, they make wonderfully rapid recoveries.

All dog flesh, however, is heir to certain diseases, and even the most healthy and strong are not exceptions to this rule. Many of the books on doggy subjects are so deep and technical that the poor novice, who has waded through their sonorous and involved phrases, is really more at sea about how to treat his sick dog than before he took them from the shelf. Other books on dogs, especially the popular ones, are so brief in their descriptions that no

amount of study of them can teach much. It is my object to steer between these two extremes and to tell something of the common ailments, so everyone may understand their causes, recognize their symptoms, and prescribe various treatments.

Two good rules for the amateur veterinarian to learn at the very outset are: In case of any doubt, or if the trouble is at all serious, time, money, and maybe the dog's life will be saved by calling at once upon a registered D. V. S.; secondly, a dog's ailments are nine times out of ten the same, with the same symptoms and results, as in ourselves. A dog, therefore, can receive the same treatment as people, for the medicines act upon him just as upon yourself. In the case of the terriers, the dose is one-fourth of that for an adult human. To use more commonsense than medicine is another good rule, for nursing and a little attention to diet often effect a cure without any drugs at all.

Remembering that the same treatment that you would give yourself cures your dogs makes it unnecessary to go into such ailments as cuts, burns, colds, stomach disorders, and poisons. There are, however, some distinctively canine ailments. For convenience, let us take these up alphabetically.

CANKER OF THE EAR

Canker of the ear is not by any means so common in terriers as in the long-eared breeds, but it sometimes affects dogs who go a great deal in the water, though it may be caused by some foreign substance getting into the ear. There are two forms—the external and the internal. The external shows itself by sores on the ear flaps, which are most painful and cause the dog to scratch and paw at his ear. The sores ought to be cleaned thoroughly with hot water and dressed with zinc ointment daily. In bad cases, the head may be bandaged to prevent aggravation of the ulcers by scratching.

The internal form is harder to cure. Its symptoms are hot, inflamed ears, pain, pawing, and rubbing the head against the floor or walls. The interior of the ear should be douched out with warm water and boracic acid or witch hazel, and then syringed with a solution of one part of spirits of wine and twenty parts of water. Afterwards the ear should be carefully dried out with cotton on the end of a pencil—care must be taken not to injure the interior of the ear—and finally dusted with boracic acid. The treatment should be given

every evening and morning till all signs of the trouble have disappeared.

CHOREA

Chorea, or, as it is sometimes called, St. Vitus's Dance, is generally a legacy of distemper. It is a peculiar nervous twitching, generally affecting the forelegs and shoulders. It is almost incurable, but good food, exercise, and a tonic may work wonders.

CRAMPS

Cramps in the hindquarters may sometimes attack a dog who goes a great deal into the water and they are not unknown as a result of cold and damp kennels, or great exposure to cold. The symptoms are a more or less complete paralysis of the hindlegs, accompanied by great pain. The dog should be given a hot bath and the affected parts, after a careful drying, should be rubbed well with chloroform liniment.

DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea, which may be caused by food or worms, can usually be stopped by a mild purge

of half castor oil and half syrup of buckthorn, which may be followed by a dose of prepared chalk. Boiled rice is an excellent food for dogs suffering from disordered bowels. Any disturbance of this nature is more a symptom than a disease and the cause must be removed before a cure can be made.

DISTEMPER

Distemper is the bane of the dog owner's existence. It is a highly contagious disease generally attacking puppies, and is comparable to scarlet fever in that one attack successfully gone through usually means immunity. It was formerly thought that distemper could arise spontaneously from improper feeding or unsanitary kenneling, but the germ of the disease has been isolated, and while poor food and dirty kennels increase the chances of the disease by lowering the dog's resistance, they are not in themselves causes.

The distemper germ is possessed of remarkable vitality and may be transferred either directly from dog to dog or through the medium of crates, bedding, clothing, and even the air. Shows are a source of spreading the disease, though there is much less danger of this now than formerly, for the veterinary inspection

and proper disinfecting methods have improved conditions wonderfully. A bitch from an infected kennel may give distemper to the inmates of the kennels she visits for breeding purposes. Plenty of soap and water, disinfectant, and elbow grease make a distemper preventive that is much better than any cure.

The discovery of the distemper germ has naturally resulted in the making of an anti-toxin, by attenuating the virus till a weakened form is obtained. Using this to inoculate a well dog, a mild form of the disease attacks him, but this "vaccination" has not proved unqualifiedly successful, especially when used by amateurs.

The commonest form of distemper is catarrhal, with symptoms much like those of an ordinary cold, lack of appetite, fever, disordered bowels, vomiting, staring coat, rapid loss of flesh, and discharges from the nose and eyes. The distemper germ, however, may attack other organs than the nose and eyes. The lungs and bronchial tubes and the stomach and intestines are also seats of the trouble. These forms are harder to diagnose and harder to cure. The presence of dysentery and sometimes of jaundice are indications that the digestive tract is involved.

I know of no sure cure for distemper, and I

never knew of a dog owner who did, though, to be sure, they all have their favorite remedies. There are no end of patent specifics on the market, and some of these are very good, but the best thing for a tyro to do is to call a veterinarian. Leave the doctoring to him, at least till you have had the experience gained by a couple of good cases of distemper in your kennels. There will be plenty for you to do without bothering about prescribing.

The dog with distemper must be isolated, and you must take the precautions that you would if there were smallpox in the neighborhood. Wash with disinfectants, burn sulphur candles, scrupulously destroy all bedding—use all the knowledge of antiseptic disinfecting that you have.

As for the patient, you will find that nursing is just as important as medicine—in fact, the more I have to do with the disease, the less medicine I administer and the more care I give to nursing. Keep up the dog's strength with almost any sick room food that he will eat. Raw meat, eggs, gruels, soups, milk, all these are good, and the dog should be fed often. The discharges from the nose and eyes should be wiped away regularly.

If the nose becomes very badly stopped up, so that breathing is difficult, the dog's head may

be held over a pail of hot water in which a little turpentine has been dropped and made to inhale the fumes. If the throat and bronchial tubes are affected, give a little cough syrup—any one will do, but be careful not to give enough to upset the stomach. See that the dog has plenty of water to drink and keep him out of all drafts, though the room must be well ventilated for fresh air is good medicine in these cases.

FITS

Fits seem to be a part of the life of most puppies. They are not dangerous and usually pass off without bad effects. But fits are a symptom, and the cause should be removed. They may be caused by worms, stomach troubles, or heat. Keep the dog quiet and give him a dose of castor oil and buckthorn, but find the cause and remove it.

INSECTS

Insects of several kinds take pleasure in seeing to it that neither the dog or his owner gets lazy. The commonest and the easiest to get rid of are fleas, but they are dangerous as being the cause of tapeworm, for the tapeworm of

the dog spends part of his life (in the larva form) in the fleas. There are any number of good flea soaps on the market and a dozen good flea powders, so little need be said about ridding the dog of these pests.

Lice are harder to get rid of, but the dog can be freed of them in the same way as of fleas. Care should be taken to get rid of as many as possible of the lice eggs, little black specks that stick to the hair.

Ticks are the least common, but because of their habit of burrowing into the skin cannot be washed out. The best way is to give the dog a good rubbing in a dressing composed of olive and kerosene oils, equal parts of each, followed by a bath.

KENNEL LAMENESS

Kennel lameness, or rheumatism, affects a dog similarly to human beings, there being a soreness of certain parts—usually the fore-shoulders or back—and pain, sometimes with swelling of the joints. The dog should be kept in a light, dry, well-ventilated place, his bowels kept open, and the food given light, but nourishing. A little sodium bicarbonate or sodium salicylate added to his drinking water will be

found to be beneficial, and hot baths and rubbings with liniments ease the pain considerably.

SKIN DISEASES

Skin diseases are among the common troubles of the dog owner, for there are three varieties. The wire terriers seem to suffer a good deal from eczema,—this is especially true of Scotties,—and their owner is sure to know it before he has been in the game very long. It is a skin disease, noncontagious, arising from the blood and showing itself in red eruptions which burst, oozing their contents and forming scabs. The hair comes off, and by scratching the dog aggravates the condition.

High feeding and too little exercise are the usual cause of the trouble, and the root of the matter must be reached before a cure can be effected. A good purge should be given, and the dog put on a light, simple diet. The sores should be washed clean and then treated with a wash of four parts of sugar of lead and one part of zinc sulphate in water. Fowler's Solution is also given sometimes, but this is a poison and ought not to be administered save on a veterinarian's advice.

There are two forms of mange—sarcoptic

and follicular—both highly infectious, and the latter so hard to cure that many dog owners would almost rather kill a dog than go through the siege, with the constant danger of inoculating other dogs. The sarcoptic form is more on the surface and attacks dogs under the legs, which become red and inflamed, little reddish pimples forming, which break and form dark red scabs. The follicular mange usually starts on the back near the tail or over the collar. The hair falls out, red scabs form and there is a peculiar odor. It is difficult to tell just which form one is dealing with after the case has gone far, but at the outset it is comparatively easy.

Both of these manges are caused by parasites which live in the skin. The microscope reveals them, and this is the only way that one, at the outset, can be perfectly sure he is dealing with mange and not eczema. The dog should be thoroughly cleaned and then dressed with the following ointment: creosote $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of cade 1 oz.; zinc ointment and lanoline each 3 ozs.; and sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. This is not a pretty or a nice mixture, but it has done the work more than once for me. The main thing with mange is cleanliness and keeping everlastingly at it. Skipping a day in the treatment will add a week to the cure. Sarcoptic mange caught in time

can be cured in two weeks. Follicular mange may take three months, or even longer, to be cured completely.

WORMS

Worms are almost sure to be found in all dogs not regularly treated for them, and they are the cause of a good deal of trouble. Puppies are favorite victims for these internal parasites, and youngsters who serve as hosts for these undesirable visitors never do well. Worms come from fleas, sheep and cattle stomachs and intestines, and sheep heads. Three varieties are common—the round, thread, and the tape, the last being the most dangerous.

Puppies should be given a good vermifuge when weaned, and the treatment should be kept up all through the dog's life. Emaciation, vomiting, bloating of the stomach, bad breath, and dragging the rectum along the ground after stool are the usual evidences of worms, but the wise dog owner does not wait for such signs. There are several good, prepared vermifuges on the market, usually containing san-tonin, male fern, or acerca nut, but naturally I do not feel that this is the place to mention them by name. Almost any of them will do the work if the manufacturer's directions are followed.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINES

In conclusion, a word or two about giving medicines may be useful. The best way to hold a terrier is to sit in a low chair and place him so that his body is under you and his shoulders between your knees. To give a pill you do not need help for so small a dog. By putting your left hand over his mouth and pressing you can force him to open his mouth by forcing his lips against his teeth. Lift up his head and put the pill as far back as you can on his tongue and hold his mouth closed till he has swallowed.

With liquids you will need an assistant to pour the medicine into the natural funnel you make of the dog's mouth by pulling his lips on one side out. In this, you do not open the mouth, but merely hold up the head. The medicine should be poured slowly between the teeth and lips, and the mouth held closed till the dose is swallowed.

Let me again impress the importance of remembering the similarity of canine and human ills. It is also well to bear in mind that careful nursing is usually very much better than dosing. This is especially true when the dosing is done by one who is not perfectly sure just what he is doing and why he is doing it.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DOG
BREEDING

CHAPTER VI

THE PRINCIPLES OF DOG BREEDING

THE principles upon which Darwin based his theory of evolution—which are now accepted by scientists the world over as biological laws—are the very same as those under which the dog breeder works. Modern animal breeding is evolution in which man plays Dame Nature's part.

Breeding is, however, far from being an exact science, though it is continually becoming more and more scientific in its methods. We cannot sit down, a pencil in our fingers and paper before us, and with the aid of the Stud Book, and a set of mathematical formulas, figure out a dog that will surely be a champion. We can, however, by supplementing the scientific data biologists have collected in their research work with the lore and traditions of the kennels, come nearer and nearer to the breeder's ideal of "a champion in every litter."

It is quite obvious that working with such plastic materials, we can never hope to have a

perfectly uniform product, but who would have it so? Dog breeding is now more uncertain than roulette, twice as fascinating as the stock market, as interesting as auction bridge. Make it a matter of mathematically exact rules, working out as invariably and regularly as a machine, and the charm has vanished.

The three principles of Darwin's theory of how and why evolution acts, are heredity, variation and selection. The law of heredity says that like will produce like; two bull terriers will have bull terriers. The law of variation says that no two dogs, even if they be of the same litter, will ever be exactly alike even in the smallest details. No two St. Bernards were ever alike, nor were the smallest teeth of the two smallest Pomeranians ever identical. There is ample evidence to show that the chemical composition of the muscles, bones, and blood of two animals of the same species are different, and from time to time vary considerably in one individual. The law of selection is the law of the struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest. The three laws together make up the theory of evolution by means of natural selection.

ARTIFICIAL SELECTION

What man does in breeding is the making

and improving of species by artificial selection. He takes advantage of the law of heredity to establish breeds. If, however, like always exactly reproduced like, that is as far as he could ever get, but because there is infinite variation, the offspring differ from their parents. By selecting those that come nearest his ideal, the breeder does just what Dame Nature does when she kills off the physically unfit.

Since earliest times, man, more or less without thought or any knowledge of the whys and wherefores, has been carrying on scientific breeding in an unscientific way. Ever since he has kept domestic animals, his selection, formerly more or less unconscious, has been exerting its powerful force. For generations, the dog fanciers have been doing this; picking out the dogs and bitches most to their liking and mating them. The result is that although breeds of dogs are closely enough related to interbreed, some are of comparative age, and all breed wonderfully true to type.

Until quite recently, the dog breeders have been following the old, unscientific method, with some additional effort to correct faulty points in their dogs. That is, they have picked out individuals for breeding stock as near as possible to their ideals, and if the prospective mother was bad in head, they selected a stud

dog strong in this point; while a very good coated matron might be mated to a poor coated dog provided he possessed marked excellencies in other directions.

Unfortunately but very scant attention was paid to the dams. This was largely from economical considerations, which led them to believe—or think they did merely because they wanted to—that “any old bitch with a pedigree was good enough to breed from.” To bolster up their economy, they said that the pups inherited their looks from their sire and their dispositions from their dam.

LINE BREEDING

Two changes have taken place in the past decade. Breeders now know that physically, as well as mentally, the dam is quite as important as the sire. Moreover, they have learned that individual characteristics, however marked they may appear to be, do not have the force of family traits. In other words, a short, thick headed bitch bred to the longest headed dog alive would have short headed pups, if that dog had short headed parents and grandparents. These two fundamental bits of knowledge, learned originally from the biologists, have had a big effect on breeding operations.

A logical outgrowth of the importance that has been placed on family, with the naturally lessened emphasis on the individual, has been an increased number of the devotees of "line," rather than "in-breeding." In-breeding is beyond all doubt the strongest weapon the dog breeder has, but it is a boomerang that is very apt to come back and knock its thrower in the head. In-breeding is the breeding together of the blood of one dog—mother to son, or brother to sister. Line-breeding is the mating of dogs of the same general family, comparable to second or third cousins among human beings.

These breeding experiments fix the good and bad points of a dog, or a strain, very strongly. Carried to an extreme, they result in bad constitutions, lack of gameness, and, in extreme cases, in actual deformity. Such breeding demands that only the strongest and youngest dogs be mated.

COMMONSENSE BREEDING RULES

In selecting a sire, one should pick out a dog of recognized breeding, whose ancestors were dogs of the type you desire. A winner and a son of winners has better chances of being a sire of winners than an unknown dog of doubtful family. It is not wise, however, to rush to the

latest champion. A popular bench hero is apt to be over-worked at stud. If your bitch is very young, send her to an older dog, and vice versa. Best results are not obtained if the dogs are over eight years old—that is a very good age limit at which to retire them from active service.

Most people know that a bitch comes in season, or is "in heat," fairly regularly at six months' intervals, and that this is the only time she will have sexual connection with a dog. The terriers generally come into their first heat when eight or nine months old and are remarkable for the regularity of their periods. The first sign is a swelling of the external parts and bleeding. After a week or ten days the bleeding is followed by a thickish, white discharge. This is the time to breed her. A bitch may be bred at her first heat, if she is not too young and is strong and healthy.

One service is all that is necessary—the old-timers to the contrary notwithstanding. Two services were formerly given, but this is no longer done by the best breeders. The time of gestation is only sixty-three days, and the second service, two days after the first, has been suspected of destroying the effect of the former. Statistics show that there are fewer misses and just as many puppies when there is but one

service, as when there are two. The single service is obviously a great saving of the energies of the stud dog, who, if he be popular, has to make heavy demands on his vitality.

CARE OF BREEDING DOGS

One who places a dog at public stud assumes certain responsibilities—the keeping of his dog in perfect health and attending most carefully to visiting matrons. The stud dog should have plenty of exercise, all the water he wants, and an abundance of good food. Raw lean meat, chopped fine or run through a mechanical grinder, makes a fine supplementary diet, and raw eggs and a little sherry can be added to this, if he becomes at all run down.

Visiting bitches must be guarded against all possible chance of a misalliance. When they arrive, they should be given a run and a drink, but do not feed them till they have quieted down a little from the excitement of the trip. If nervous, they should be kept far off from the other kennel inmates, for quiet is something to be greatly desired for them. The Golden Rule covers the care of these visitors like a blanket—just treat them as you would have a bitch of your own treated under the same circumstances.

When a bitch has returned to her home kennels, she should take the rest cure a day or so. After that, for a month or six weeks she need be treated no differently from any of her kennel mates, save to see that she has plenty to eat and that her stomach and bowels are in perfect order.

When she begins to show signs of heavy whelp take her away from the others, and while her exercise ought to be kept up by long walks, she should not be allowed to run or romp, or she may miscarry. Her box should be fixed a few days before the pups are to be born. Let it be large enough for her to stretch out in, but not big enough to give her room in which to move about, or she may kill or injure the pups by treading on them.

Once in a while, one has a bitch who neglects her pups disgracefully, but the usual thing, in terriers at least, is over attention to the sacrifice of her own condition. A few bitches eat their newborn pups. Fear is the motive, but once done they seem to get the habit. Feeding quantities of raw meat just before they are to whelp is the best, but not a sure cure. Bad mothers, ones who walk on their babies, neglect them, or turn cannibal, are very rare among the terriers.

To return to the box; it should, as I have

said, be just large enough to be comfortable. The best bedding for the whelping time is a bit of old carpet, to be substituted by straw when the family has safely arrived. A little shelf, about two inches wide and tacked round the box three inches from the bottom, will prove to be good puppy life insurance, for it keeps them from being pressed to death against the sides of the nest.

Terriers whelp better if left to themselves. It is the rarest thing for them to have any trouble, and if one will just keep a weather eye open to see that things are really going well, they will continue to do so without interference. The pups should be born inside two hour intervals, and if this limit be passed the mother needs attention. The drugs used, however, are so strong and so poisonous and an operation is so delicate that it is invariably better to call in the veterinarian's skilled aid.

PUPPIES

After the puppies are all born, the mother should be given a bowl of thin oatmeal gruel and left alone. She will ordinarily clean up the nest herself, eating the after-births and licking the puppies clean. I have found that after she has cleaned a pup, which she does as

soon as it is born, it is advisable to take it from her, wrap it in flannel to keep it warm and dry, and to wash off the navel cord with some mild disinfectant such as listerine, or a very dilute solution of bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid. Cold is fatal to very young puppies, and the navel cord is the source of a germ infection that kills many in the nest.

The dam, while nursing her family, must have an abundance of food—plenty of soups, gruel, meats, and milk, but not many vegetables, for they are full of water and waste. She needs more concentrated nourishment. When you think that you can fairly “see puppies grow,” you can appreciate how great a drain there is on the mother. Because of this, it is never advisable to let a terrier attempt to raise at the outside, more than five puppies, and four is really better than five. If a foster cannot be obtained—very often the local Pound will have a healthy mongrel, which they will let you have for the license fee—it is kindness and economy to kill off the puppies in excess of four or five.

Which ones to destroy is a delicate question. It is usually safe to discard the last one born, since he is so often the runt of the family that he is known to kennel men and veterinarians as the “wreckling.” It takes a very experienced

eye to tell much about the points of a new-born puppy, but two salient features to be remembered are that not once in a hundred times will a light eye get darker; and any tendency to big ears is comparatively easy to spot and invariably gets worse. A good safe rule in terrier puppies is to save the ones with the longest, flattest heads, the heaviest, straightest fore-legs; dark eyes, small ears, short bodies, taking these points in the order named, but discarding any puppy who is glaringly off in any of these details.

The mother will wean the pups herself when they begin to grow their teeth, and it is best to leave this to nature. When their eyes are opened, they should be taught to drink for themselves by sticking their noses into a saucer of sweetened milk. About the time they are fully weaned, they should be treated for worms. After this first worming, they should have similar treatment every six weeks till they are six months old, and twice more after that before they are out of the puppy class. All dogs should be treated for worms twice a year as long as they live.

GROWING PUPS

Growing pups need three things—food,

room, and sunlight. When first weaned, they should be fed milk, gruels, and soups five times a day and the number of meals gradually lessened and the amount of solid food gradually increased, till at a year old, they are fed the same as their older kennel companions. The more room puppies have, the better they are. This is probably the reason that the ones farmed out always do so much better than those kennel raised. They may get all sorts of food and they certainly do not get the attention given the ones in the kennels, but a farm-raised youngster is always healthier, bigger, and stronger.

Sunlight acts on puppies as it does on growing plants. Winter pups are proverbially more troublesome than those born in the spring. Most fanciers, therefore, see to it that their brood bitches whelp only in the spring. One litter a year is enough to ask of any terrier.

SMALL KENNELS

In conclusion, a word to the small kennel owner. He is apt to think things are unfairly distributed and that he has not the chance either in the show ring, the field, or the breeding kennel that the large owner has. In the field, and especially in the breeding kennel, he really has

an advantage. It is well known that the greatest number of good dogs are bred by owners of from one to five bitches, for they study their needs more carefully and can give the puppies better attention. Let the small breeder but study his breed; know its past great dogs; understand the meaning of pedigrees; mate his bitches according to his knowledge; rear his puppies carefully, and he will turn out better home bred than those from the big kennels.

DOG SHOWS AND THEIR RULES

CHAPTER VII

DOG SHOWS AND THEIR RULES

THE Britisher's inborn love of sport, dogs, and breeding invented the dog show, but not so very long ago, for even in England, bench shows, as a recognized institution, are only a little over half a century old. Their fame and popularity have, however, circled the globe.

The English fancier can truthfully boast that there are more thoroughbred dogs to the mile in Great Britain than to fifty miles in any other country, and one is not surprised to find that there are more bench shows held there in a week than in a month in the United States. We, on this side of the ocean, are their nearest rival, for while European countries have taken up the dog and his showing, still they are as much behind us as we are behind "the tight little isle."

Continental fanciers have a great deal to learn about dogs, and from their very dispositions it is doubtful if, with the possible excep-

tion of the serious, hard-working, painstaking Germans, they will ever become truly doggy. In the first place, they count their pennies very carefully when buying a dog; and in the second place, they are not really fanciers at heart, but have merely taken up dogs as a fashionable whim.

SHOW RULES

The first American shows were run in a haphazard, friendly, go-as-you-please way, but it very soon became evident that some governing body was as much a necessity in dogdom, as on the race track, in college athletics, or among yachtsmen. Accordingly, the American Kennel Club grew up naturally to fill this place. In form the A. K. C., as it is called, is a congress. Its members are not individuals, but clubs, which are represented by regularly elected delegates at the meetings of the parent organization. These clubs are of two types; the local clubs, composed of the fanciers of a certain city or district, and the specialty clubs, whose members are the fanciers the country over devoted to one particular breed.

The local clubs, like the Westminster Kennel Club of New York City or the Philadelphia Dog Show Association, are organized prima-

rily for the giving of bench shows. The specialty clubs, of which the Bull Terrier Club of America and the Bull Terrier Breeders' Association are examples, are devoted primarily to fostering the interests of their breed. This they do by offering special prizes, by seeing that competent judges officiate, and by holding shows where only dogs of their breed are exhibited.

All shows, whether given by local or specialty associations, are held under A. K. C. rules. The regulation of these shows is the principal work done at the club's offices at 1 Liberty Street, New York. The A. K. C., however, does more than this. It publishes annually the dog Stud Book, and the *A. K. C. Gazette*, a semi-monthly, official journal. Moreover, the Club is judicial as well as legislative and executive in its functions, and tries the offenders of the kennel world. Last, but not least, it has jurisdiction over field trials, both for bird dogs and hounds.

The A. K. C. recognizes as thoroughbred dogs seventy-seven distinct breeds—not counting several subdivisions of breeds into varieties based on coats or colors. Any dog of any recognized breed may be entered in the Stud Book, provided it has three generations of pure-blood pedigree. The registration fee is one

dollar and includes the assigning of an official number to the dog, entry in the Stud Book for that year, a certificate of his registration, and the right, throughout the life of the dog, to show him, regardless of ownership, at any A. K. C. show. Unregistered dogs have to be "listed" for each show they attend, and for this entry a fee of twenty-five cents is always charged.

CLASSES AND PRIZES

The usual classes at a bench show are the puppy, novice, limit, open, and winners', and in the more popular breeds these are divided by sex. The puppy class is for any dog between the ages of six months and one year, but, of course, none can be entered whose date and place of birth, sire, dam, and breeder are unknown. The novice class is for dogs bred in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba who have never won a first prize (wins in the puppy class being excepted). The limit class is for dogs who have not won six first prizes in that class, but dogs who have won their championship are barred. Any dog over six months of age is permitted to be shown in the open class.

There is no entry fee for this class, but in it the winners of the other classes meet and are judged. At different shows various other classes are sometimes given, as a junior class for dogs between six and eighteen months, a class for champions, and many divisions are made according to weight and color in different breeds. Bull terrier classes are among those that are usually subdivided according to weight in the larger shows.

It is by wins in the winners' class that a dog secures the right to prefix to his name the honorable and much-coveted title of "Champion." To win this, the dog must get fifteen points. Every win in the winners' class counts a certain number of points, according to the number of dogs actually on the bench at the show: 1000 dogs or over, five points; 750 dogs or over, four points; 500 dogs or over, three points; 250 dogs or over, two points; under 250 dogs, one point. Specialty shows, devoted to one breed, count five points. Fifteen of these points, provided three of them have been won at one show and at least three different judges have awarded the dog first in the winners' class, make a dog a champion. The A. K. C. gives a championship certificate to the owner, who can also buy a championship medal for three dollars, if his dog is registered.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRY

Novices are cautioned to read most carefully the rules published in the premium lists of all A. K. C. dog shows before they fill out their entry blanks and to exercise great care in doing this, for mistakes are on their own heads. Their dog may be disqualified and his wins canceled should they fail to fill in the necessary particulars correctly. In case of any attempt at fraud, they will be themselves disqualified, which is a doggy excommunication. Disqualified persons are not only barred from judging, showing, or registering, but dogs owned or bred by them during their term of disqualification cannot be shown or registered.

No dog that is lame (except temporarily), blind, castrated, spayed, deaf, dyed, or in any way "faked" can be shown, and all entries are examined by a registered veterinarian when they first come to the show. They must be passed by him, as sound and free from contagious disease, before they will be accepted. Every dog must be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor. These, and the other simple rules are easy to understand, and intent to deceive can be the only reason for their neglect or misunderstanding.

PREPARATION FOR SHOWING

To show a dog at his best, in the very pink of perfect condition, is the only way to insure that he will be placed by the judge where he deserves. Many a dog, really better than his rival in the ring, has gone down because of condition, and defeat is not only unpleasant, but also a great handicap to a show dog. Perfect health, no fat, well-developed muscles—these are the foundation of a terrier's "fitness."

A little change in diet or exercise is the best and the easiest way to accomplish this physical perfection. Tonics and pills and powders, "conditioners," as they are called, are not all they are cracked up to be. It is like doping a race-horse, or a pugilist. It works for a time, but the end is inevitable and always the same.

A terrier is easy to get "fit," and the only thing that may cause the exhibitor loss of sleep is the condition of the wire coat. Wire coats are—there is no use fishing about for any excuse—wire coats are a bother. A great, big three-quarters of the trouble is overcome, however, if the dog has been carefully and regularly groomed. Such a dog does not need much trimming,—mainly a little cleaning up about the head and legs. On the other hand, one

who has been neglected needs the services of a skilled canine tonsorial artist to put him down before the judge with a coat that meets the requirements of the ring.

The A. K. C. permits plucking and pulling with the fingers and brushing and combing as much as you wish, but the use of knives, razors, scissors, or clippers is strictly tabooed. It is too bad that the trimming of wire terriers is carried so far as is the style to-day. Even though legalized by the A. K. C., it so alters a dog and so improves a bad coat that it savors pretty strongly of faking. There is, however, little chance of there being any immediate reform, and to show successfully, one must obey the dictates of *Misstress Fashion*.

HANDLING IN THE RING

A dog in perfect condition, with his coat trimmed in the approved style, may yet fail to get his deserts in the show ring, if not properly handled. The professional handlers are past masters at the art of making a dog appear at his very best in the ring, and a great deal of their success is due to this skill. The cry about the partiality of judges to professionally shown dogs has been often heard, but to one who watches a class actually being shown on

the sawdust, there seems little grounds for complaint. The mental state of the man who can realize the better showing of the dogs handled by the paid professionals in every ring but his own appeals to the sense of humor of a close and impartial observer.

The novice cannot do better than to steal a leaf out of the book of the professional handlers. By a careful study of their methods he can learn to show his own dogs so that they will always be at their best. He will make their strongest points apparent and hide their weakness, at the same time seeing to it religiously that they catch the judicial eye.

It is well to take a puppy destined for a show career and teach him to show. It is just as easy to teach him to stand firm on his pins, all alert, full of fire, yet not bobbing about like a jumping-jack, as it is to have him sit up and beg, or to "play dead." To a "public dog" it is obviously an infinitely more useful accomplishment.

A little bit of boiled liver, the sweetest tit-bit on a dog's menu, is an excellent thing to carry into the ring with you, but it is a grave mistake to be forever teasing and nagging at your entry. Leave him alone as much as possible. Do not wear out his spirits and your own patience, but just see that he is kept awake,

standing firm so as to show his front to advantage, and so placed that the judge looks at him from the most advantageous position. If he has a poor colored eye, keep his tail pointed at the source of the light; if his back is plenty long, do not let the judge see more of his profile than possible, and so on, with different rules for each dog in the world.

Bad manners in the ring are the poorest of poor sportsmanship. Never try to hide another's dog and do not let your dog pick at, or worry another entry. The terriers are all inclined to "start things" in the ring anyway, and each exhibitor ought to do his best to prevent the ring from becoming a whirling, barking, tugging bedlam. No judge can do his best under such disconcerting conditions, and he has a hard enough time at best, so exhibitors ought to help him as much as they are able.

Very, very seldom does one meet an exhibitor who will come out frankly and say that he was beaten fairly, even if he has shown a regular "rotter" against an "out-and-outer." It does not cost one single, red cent to congratulate the owner of the dog who has beaten yours. If he has done so fairly, it is but the decent thing to do, and if you think your dog is the better, why you have the consolation of knowing that there is going to be another show where an-

SHOWS AND THEIR RULES III

other judge will hand out the ribbons probably the very next week. It is also a mighty nice thing to find a good point or two to mention in the dogs that have been placed behind yours, assuming, of course, that you have not had the fate of being "given the gate."

These little courtesies of the ring are often sadly lacking at our American shows. Fanciers have a world of things in common and, instead of bitterest rivals, they should be the best of friends. Friendly rivalry adds ninety per cent to the pleasures of being a fancier, and in this a man gets just about what he gives.

SHIPPING AND BENCHING

In sending a dog to a show, even if the distance be short and you are going along, it is best to crate him. It costs a little more, but many an unboxed dog has been lost or injured, and the railroads assume absolutely no responsibility in these cases. The express companies do charge a very high rate (one and a half times that charged for merchandise) for very poor service, but they are at least responsible for dogs committed to their charge. In England, wicker hampers are very popular for shipping dogs, but here, while lightness is to be sought, they are hardly strong enough to

withstand the gentle care of our "baggage heavers."

The shows provide bedding, food, and water, but the fancier supplies his own chains and leads. To fasten a dog on the exhibition bench, bench chains, as they are called, are used. These are either nickel or brass in finish, with snaps at both ends. By means of them a dog can be so fastened that he can move about comfortably and yet not hang himself by falling over the front or get into trouble with his neighbors beyond the partitions.

In the show ring, however, these chains would be too heavy, and it is the custom to show terriers on long leather leads. There are two styles in vogue. One is a regular lead fastened with a snap to the ordinary collar, which should be a half-inch strap of plain leather. The other is the slip collar, or a long lead with a loop at one or both ends. The loop is slipped over the dog's head and fastened by a sliding clasp. All leads and collars for terriers should be light and plain. Fancy, studded collars with bells and ribbons look about as well on a terrier as diamonds on a bellboy.

The showing of dogs is rapidly becoming one of our most popular sports. The number of shows increases wonderfully each year, and every season the entries become more and more

numerous. Daily, there are recruits enlisting in the army of dog fanciers. There is no denying the potency of the charm woven by the dog show. The confirmed fancier fairly loves the barking roar of the benched dogs; that peculiarly distinctive smell—a strange mixture of dog, disinfectant, and sawdust; the excitement of the ring; the doggy parties at lunches, dinners and at night after the show is over. It is all very different from anything else in the world of sport, this charm of the bench show. It is sure to hold in a fast grip any dog lover who falls under its sway.

THE STANDARD OF POINTS

CHAPTER VIII

THE STANDARD OF POINTS

AS in all sorts of livestock and poultry, and even in the case of many flowers, the fanciers of different breeds of dogs have drawn up a Standard of Perfection to serve as a definite description of their ideal dog's physical appearance. The purpose is to give judges of the breed at the bench shows a gauge and yardstick to assist in making their awards and to furnish breeders with a fixed goal to reach in their breeding operations. The Standards generally serve these two purposes admirably, although under the force of changing fashions, as interpreted by both judges and breeders, even under these definite descriptions of the technical points of a breed's appearance the type has not infrequently been gradually but very surely changed.

Another and most common use of the Standard is to instruct the novice fancier and to enable the owner of a bull terrier to judge just how good a specimen his dog is. Unfortu-

nately, the Standard is of little service here unless its disjointed catalogue of points, bristling with more or less technical terms, is expanded and simplified. Judges and breeders, if they have what is known as an "eye for livestock," have the ideal bull terrier before them in mental picture and they understand the jargon of the kennels. The novice must learn both, and it is a part of the purpose of this little volume to assist him by interpreting the Standard.

This is a difficult task, and although I assume that even the novice has seen a thoroughbred bull terrier and knows in a general way how he differs from say a fox terrier or a setter, nevertheless, so much depends upon symmetry and balance and so many points can be described only by comparison that definiteness and clarity is hard to achieve. For example, a head that seems long to one person would appear short to another. Only two persons who have a fairly definite idea of what the average length of a terrier's head is, would agree.

From such misunderstandings, many novices, reading the Standard and comparing their dog against it, are very apt to overestimate his good points. Wishes are the father of the thought that their specimen fits the description of the Standard exactly. They lack the background of comparison with really high-class show speci-

mens to judge fairly, so that what they consider a long head or a cobby outline is really far from the length of skull or chunkiness of body displayed by a champion, or even a fairly good individual. For this reason a visit to a bench show, watching the breed judged in the ring, studying the dogs on the bench critically, is worth a whole library of Standards.

Of these Standards the bull terrier has two, written in the land of his birth, by two different clubs organized to foster his interests. Because it goes into greater detail, and is less in the catalogue form than the Standard of the National Bull Terrier Club, I am going to quote verbatim from the description of the breed as set forth in the book of the Bull Terrier Club of Scotland. There is no material difference in the type described in the two Standards, but the form and wording of the Scottish Club's lends itself better to quick and clear understanding.

THE GENERAL APPEARANCE of the bull terrier is that of a fine-balanced, compact, symmetrical animal, with a combination of great strength, grace, alertness, and determination.

In his general appearance the fact that the bull terrier is a smooth-coated dog, pure white in color, and with uncut tail, strikes one at once, and he impresses every observer as a stoutly

built workman. He is a heavier, stockier dog than other terriers, his compactness being quite marked in comparison with say an Airedale. To any passing glance he appears to be much more of the general stamp of a pointer or foxhound, but his keen, wide-awake air and erect, topky carriage is of unmistakable terrier character.

THE HEAD must be long, flat, and wide between the ears, tapering to the nose, which is very black and large, with open nostrils. Cheek muscles not exaggerated, nor showing distinct bumps like the bulldog, but evenly distributed and merging imperceptibly into the muzzle. There should be a slight indentation down the face without a "stop" between the eyes. The jaws, one of the most important points in the breed, must be long and very powerful, not square nor snipey, but presenting a circular appearance, and filled right up under the eyes, with a resolute and well-marked under-jaw. Eyes very small, very black, almond-shaped and with a triangular setting. The lips must meet closely without loose skin, and not too deep at the corner. The teeth are large, strong, and regular in shape, the top fitting tightly over the bottom; any deviation such as "pig-jawed," or being underhung is a great fault.

The head of any breed of dogs is always its most distinguishing point, and the wedge-shaped head of the bull terrier with his slanting, dark eyes is very distinctive. Compared with other terriers the muzzle is thicker and there is greater width between the ears. Accordingly, length, both of skull and foreface, is very essential, or the bull terrier will have a blocky head, very untypical as taking on too much of the Boston terrier or bulldog characteristics. The size of his nose and the tight, thin lips are also distinctive points, while his almond eyes, set in at a slight slant, have a great deal to do with his typical keen, almost wicked, expression.

EARS must be small and carried semi-erect.

The breed was originally cropped, and the English Kennel Club ruling against this practice, some twenty years ago, was a hard blow to his popularity, since the uncropped dogs certainly lose much of their smart, varminty look.

NECK must be long and column-like, set firmly and squarely into the shoulders, but with no loose skin, as found in the bulldog.

Again, compared with other terriers, the bull terrier is of a stouter build, but again a short and thick neck, as in the head, will seriously detract from his appearance. This throatiness and dewlap (loose skin) are faults

not now so common as formerly, but they are disqualifications to show honors.

SHOULDERS must be strong, muscular, and slanting, chest wide and deep, expressive of power and grace.

In any solidly built breed the tendency to straight and heavy shoulders, loaded with muscles, is marked, and such inclinations should be watched for in the bull terrier. The width of his chest, which is quite exceptional among the terriers excepting only the Scottie and the Sealyham, helps to create the impression of exceptional strength, but it is a conformation that assists that same tendency to heavy shoulders, insufficiently laid back.

BACK must be short and muscular and slightly arched over the loin. Ribs barrel-shaped and close together, with well-developed intercostal muscles. Loins very short, hard and compact, well tucked up with, however, no approach to the whippet outline. Long backs, with a dip behind the shoulders and weak loins, are greatly to be condemned.

Obviously the Standard is putting great emphasis on what is known as a cobby body, with well-sprung ribs, short back, and muscular loins, which are, of course, that part of the back and body just behind the ribs.

LEGS must be straight and hound-like,

with plenty of good, round bone, very strong at the pastern joints. The thighs are somewhat long, short, straight hocks, and springy movement.

The first sentence, which refers to the front legs, is happy in likening the bull terrier to the English foxhound. In fact, his front must have none of that twin stilt effect so eagerly sought in most terriers, but quite untypical in this breed. The strength of the pastern (between the foot and ankle) is a point very properly emphasized. The hind legs are built for great driving power, with low hocks, that joint which most people take to be the knee or elbow, but which is anatomically the ankle and true heel. From either behind or side view, the hind leg from foot to hock should be perpendicular to the line of the ground.

FEET of cat pattern, well knuckled, toes close together, with strong pads, and short, stout nails.

One look at kitty's feet is all that anyone needs to understand perfectly this description, if they remember that the pads are the leathery-callous parts of the foot upon which the dog stands.

COLOR should be white; but slight markings, although a blemish, do not disqualify.

As pointed out in the history of the breed,

this white color is an acquired beauty, the dog having come originally in a wide variety of brindles, smuts, fawns, and what not. The Standard is somewhat more lenient than many of our best judges, who refuse to consider seriously a marked dog unless of outstanding quality. This is right, since markings have been bred against a score of years since this Standard was written.

COAT must be short, close and stiff to the touch, with a fine gloss.

A thin, fine, silky coat is not wanted. The harsh, bristly texture is unmistakable and yet the hair must be very short and lie close to the body. That sheen, or gloss, adds much to the dog's attractiveness and is generally one of the best indications of his physical condition.

TAIL must be very short, set on low, thick at the root, and tapering to a fine point. It should be carried perfectly straight, without a curl, and at no time higher than the level of the back.

A good bull terrier's tail is often described as a "sting"—no further explanation of the details of the Standard is necessary.

WEIGHT from 12 to 60 pounds. Toys under 12 pounds.

In this point the Standards of the two Clubs differ, the National setting 15 pounds as the

low limit, and further specifying that the height at the shoulder should be between 12 and 18 inches. In no other breed is a wider range of size and weight allowable, in fact, only the bulldog approaches him in this respect. Not unnaturally there are two schools among the fanciers, those who like the larger and those who favor the smaller type. In the show ring, however, "it is hard for a good little one to beat a good big one" under most judges. In a breed with a working-fighting past the memory of utility, and a consequent dislike for the purely pet type, still lingers. To strike an average, most good bull terriers are somewhat smaller than an Airedale, but will weigh as much or a little more. From 16 to 17 inches at the shoulder and a weight of between 40 and 50 pounds would be perfectly representative; but the novice need not be too particular in his weights and measures, since the Standard itself is so liberal.

FAULTS—Small, pig-like eyes, with flesh-colored lids; Dudley or butterfly nose; lippiness and throatiness.

Any of these points will virtually disqualify any dog in the show ring, for the black, almond eyes, large, jet-black nose, tight, clean lips and throat free from loose skin are imperative. Other common faults, for which one

should watch, are badly carried tails; chunky heads with short, weak muzzles; heavy or straight shoulders, and loose, sprawly feet.

As an indicator of the comparative value, or importance, of the various points, the English Bull Terrier Club affix to their Standard the following scale of points, which may be useful in assisting one to sum up the total merit of any dog.

Scale of Points

Head	20
Eyes	15
Ears	15
Neck and body.....	20
Legs and feet.....	15
Coat and tail.....	15

Total100

It must be remembered, however, that no dog may be considered even passably good who fails markedly in any set of points. That is, a dog who was absolute perfection in every point except legs and feet, for example, could not be scored as 85%. This is one of the difficulties of translating the terms of the Standard into the actual appraisal of an individual dog's good and bad points. So as an antidote to overemphasis on the different distinctive points

themselves, I want to conclude with another quotation, a description of the ideal bull terrier, written by Mr. Charles Hopwood of Manchester, England, who for many years loved, bred, and judged this, his favorite breed:

"My ideal bull terrier should have the head long, flat, moderately wide between the ears; good, broad, powerful underjaw, free from lip-piness; large black nose; well-filled-up forehead; small, dark eyes, slanting and not set wide apart; ears small and semi-erect in carriage"; (he is writing of the undropped ear) "neck long and well set in the shoulders; chest wide and deep; nice short back with muscular loins, and the best of legs and feet with plenty of bone. The color should be white, but a lemon patch on the side of the face is not objectionable if other qualities are good. The tail must be short, set low, and carried well down, below the level of the back."